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For Afternoon Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1875.

Senate called to order at 10 o'clock by the President.

Prayer by Rev. R. C. Ketchum.

JOURNAL.

Of yesterday read, and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. Kibblee, leave of absence was granted Mr. Newborn.

ENGROSSING CLERKS.

Three engrossing clerks were sworn in.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gilmore—Resolved, That a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to wait on the Governor, and notify him that the General Assembly had organized, and were ready to receive any communication from him. Laid on table for the present.

A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Peavy moved that a seat on the floor of the Senate be tendered Hon. Hugh Buchanan during his stay in the city. The President notified the Senator that according to the rulings all Judges of the Superior Courts while in the city were tendered seats in the Senate.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF SENATE.

Mr. J. G. Cain, chairman of the committee to draft rules for the government of the Senate, reported from the committee rules as agreed upon by them. Rules taken up and adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

notifying the Senate that they had organized, and had appointed three gentlemen to act on a joint committee with the Senate to notify the Governor of the fact, and that they were ready to receive any communication from him. Resolution agreed to.

RESOLUTION

relative to publishing rules of the Senate, by the secretary, was taken up, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

The committe appointed by the Senate to act on a joint committee with the House, to wait on the Governor, Mr. G. L. Peavy and Mr. J. W. Hudson.

BILLS FIRST TIME.

Mr. Arrow—To induce into the State of Georgia, as citizens, immigrants from the most intelligent and industrious agricultural classes, and the most skillful artisans and manufacturers of Europe.

Mr. Black, 17th—To promote and encourage the agricultural interests of the State, and to protect the farmers.

Also, a bill to alter and amend, Sec. 4,061 of the code.

Mr. Howell—To alter and amend article 1, Sec. 7 of the constitution, relative to homestead.

Mr. Kibbee—To repeal section 2676 of the code.

Also, a bill to amend section 859 of the new code relative to insolvent lists.

Also, a bill to amend section 888 of the new code.

Also, a bill to require judgments in certain civil cases to be rendered at the first term of the court.

Mr. Peavy—To protect and preserve the right of trial by jury.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. W. Wofford—Whereas, it has come to the attention of this General Assembly that the President of the United States has recently and is now using the military power of the government to seat and displace members of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, according to the caprice and prejudice of the officers in command, and,

Whereas such a course in the chief magistrate of the nation shows an alarming tendency to despotism and the concentration of absolute power in the hands of the President, destructive alike to the liberty of the people, and the sovereignty of the states, and a direct denial of local self-government, and

Whereas we still have faith in the patriotism of the people, and believe the ballot box affords a remedy for the evils under which our sister state justly groans, therefore be it

Resolved that we sympathize deeply with the stricken people of Louisiana, who mourn under indignities heaped upon them by cowards and thieves, and advise them to the end, that patience and fortitude that has enabled them in the eyes of all good people, and to rely alone upon the sacred right of the ballot for relief.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated by his excellency Governor Smith, to the Hon. L. A. Wiltz, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, with the request that they be published to the people of that State.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

was received and read.

On motion of L. M. Felton, three hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

HOURS OF MEETING AND ADJOURNING.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, the hour of meeting was agreed upon for 10 o'clock in the morning, and the hour of adjournment 1 o'clock, until otherwise agreed upon.

ADJOURN.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, Senate adjourned until to morrow morning.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at ten a. m., by Speaker Hardeman. Prayer by Rev. John Jones. The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The members vacated the hall after the reading of the journal, and the names of the counties were drawn from a hat. Cobb this time obtained first choice, Gwinnett twentieth, Fulton thirty-ninth, Spalding fifty-fifth, DeKalb sixty-eighth, Milton one hundreth, Clayton one hundred and fourth, Bibb one and twenty-sixth. Wilkinson was the last.

INVITED TO SEATS.

Mr. Shewmake offered a resolution that all bona fide and regular reporters of the city and state press be invited to seats on the floor during the present session, which was agreed to.

RULES.

Mr. Graham, of Dade, offered a resolution that the Rules of the last House be adopted as the rules for the government of this House until otherwise ordered, and that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to prepare rules for the permanent government of this body, which was taken up and agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the organization of that body.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Glisson of the committee to wait on Governor Smith, reported that the committee had discharged that duty and the Governor was ready to send in his message.

Hon. J. W. Warren, Secretary to the Governor, was announced and submitted the annual message of Governor Smith.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Burke, the message was then taken up and read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1875.

To the General Assembly:

In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, I have the honor to lay before the general assembly the information deemed proper in reference to the condition of the commonwealth, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

Most prominent among the subjects claiming the attention of the general assembly is the financial condition of the state.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1874, was $922,556 25, and the amount received during the last fiscal year was $1,895,116 86, making the aggregate amount charged against the treasurer last year, $2,817,723 11. The disbursements for the same period amounted to $1,814,594 23, which, deducted from the amount received, leaves a balance of $1,003,128 88 on hand January 1, 1875. The particular sources from which the receipts were derived, and the various purposes for which the disbursements were made, are stated in the comptroller general's report, and need not be specially set forth in this communication.

The legislature, at the session of 1873, made an appropriation to pay the claim of Russell Sage. This claim amounted to $423,125, and no means having been specially provided for its payment, it was satisfied out of the ordinary revenues which came into the treasury during that year. This created a deficiency last year which could not be supplied otherwise than by resorting to the very doubtful expedient of short temporary loans. As an evidence of the improved condition of the public credit, it may here be stated, however, that no difficulty was found in raising the required amount at a reasonable rate of interest.

The steady growth in the wealth of the state, as shown by the comptroller general's report, cannot fail to be very gratifying to the people. The reported increase in the value of taxable property for the year 1874, is more than $30,000,000 over and above the value reported for the previous year. This increase was produced, in part, by the repeal of the law exempting a certain amount of property from taxation. But after making full allowance for the repeal of this exemption, it appears that the net increase in the value of taxable property returned was $13,709,376. I may here be allowed to note, for commendation, the thoroughness and accuracy exhibited by the comptroller general in preparing the different tables contained in this report.

I unite with the comptroller general in recommending that his office be relieved of the duty of consolidating and taking care of the agricultural returns. The reports of the tax receivers to his office, in my judgment, furnish the most economical and reliable channels for the collection of agricultural statistics. The law should be so amended, however, as to secure with reasonable certainty all the information desired, and to this end tax receivers should be obliged, as part of their official duty, to collect and return the required statistics.

Other amendments to the tax laws are recommended by the comptroller general, which are respectfully referred to general assembly for consideration.

According to the statement presented by the treasurer, the funded debt of the state, not yet matured, amounted, on the first day of January, 1875, to $8,105,500. The principal and interest due thereon the present year amounts to $670,385. Included in this is the first instalment of $100,000 of the 8 per cent. bonds issued under the authority of the act approved February 19, 1873. The treasurer states that in addition to the foregoing, there is also an outstanding, $269, 500, past due bonds, which, together with the unpaid interest thereon, amounts to $325,400. The report contains a full and particular descriptive list of these last mentioned bonds. It is suggested by the treasurer that a large amount of the same was paid by a former agent of the state, and not returned to the treasury for cancellation. It should here be stated, that the failure upon the part of this agent to make such return has produced serious inconvenience, and probably loss to the treasury.

Having reason to believe that Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the agent just referred to, were converting to their own use paid up bonds of the state, and desiring to relieve the treasury from all complications growing out of their transactions as agent, I directed the attorney general to proceed to New York and obtain, if possible, a settlement of their account with the state. Upon his return, this officer reported that he found it impossible to effect a satisfactory settlement of the account; that Mr. Clews positively refused to permit any examination of his books and vouchers, unless the account which he had heretofore rendered against the state were first paid. It hardly need be stated that such an unreasonable condition could not be complied with. The chief objection to the account rendered was, that many of its items were not supported by proper vouchers. The examination of these vouchers, if produced, would necessarily have involved an inspection of the books and papers of the agent. A settlement having been thus refused, the attorney general requested to be furnished with information in reference to the bonds which had gone into the possession of Messrs. Clews & Co., and which had not been returned by them to the treasury. This request was also refused. It is rumored that this firm has recently been adjudged bankrupt, and it is now hoped that satisfactory information in reference to the state securities in its possession may be obtained at no distant day.

By reference to the report of the bond committee, made to the legislature at the summer session of 1872, it will be seen that, in addition to the bonds declared void by the act approved August, 23, 1872, Henry Clews & Co., also to the amount of $800,000 of currency bonds, issued under the act of August, 1870. There is reason to believe that, notwithstanding the action of the legislature declaring these bonds invalid, this agent has transferred, or in some other way converted the same to his own use. To prevent the injury to the public interest likely to result from any unauthorized or unlawful negotiation of our securities, I would suggest that all the bonds recognized to be legal and binding on the state, issued during the late administration, be withdrawn from circulation, and that other bonds of similar amount and of proper tenor and effect be issued in lieu thereof. This action would, in my judgment be beneficial to the public credit, and would effectually protect the treasury against imposition and fraud.

There being no reason to believe that the railway companies, whose property has been taken possession of by the state for non payment of interest, will be able to make any arrangement to resume possession of their property, I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the issue of an amount of state bonds sufficient to redeem the bonds of the companies upon which the state is liable. These companies are insolvent, and the holders of their endorsed bonds will have to look to the state alone for payment. It is not probable, therefore, that the bondholders would hesitate to exchange, upon reasonable terms, the securities held by them for state bonds. In settling the details of such an arrangement, a material benefit might be secured for the state without doing any injustice whatever to the holders of the bonds. Believing that the interest of the commonwealth would be subserved thereby, I respectfully recommend the adoption of a measure giving effect to the foregoing suggestions.

The following estimate of the treasurer, showing the probable receipts and disbursements at the treasury, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1875, with such alterations as in my judgment, the public interests demands, is respectfully submitted.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1874	$1,003,128 88
From general tax of 1875	900,000
From general tax of 1874	300,000
Rental of W. & A. R. R.	300,000
Insurance tax 1875	20,000
Railroad tax 1875	10,000
Express company tax 1875	500
Dividends	2,000
Taxes of former years unpaid	10,000
Hire of convicts	10,000
From all other sources	30,000
	$2,585,628 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Civil establishment	$100,000
Legislative pay roll	100,000
Lunatic asylum	115,000
Pay of chaplain and trustees	2,000
Deaf and dumb asylum	13,500
Academy for the blind	11,000
University of Georgia	8,000
Printing fund	20,000
Contingent fund	20,000
Public buildings	20,000
Executive department	10,000
Superintendent public works	2,000
Clerk wild land office	1,200
Vaccine agent	300
Educational fund	150,000
School commissioner and clerk	3,700
Supreme court reports	3,500
Sup. gen. costs in supreme court	2,000
Old debts W. & A. R. R.	25,000
Public debts and interest due in 1875	670,383
Principal keeper penitentiary	2,000
Agricultural department	10,000
Geological survey	10,000
All special appropriations	200,000
	$1,499,583

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$2,585,628 88
Disbursements	1,499,583 00
Bal. in Treas'y Jan. 1, 1875	$1,086,045 00

In the foregoing table I have made no estimate for the Atlanta university. For reasons briefly given in another part of this communication, no appropriation ought, in my judgment, to be made for that institution.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

Accompanying this communication is a statement made up from the monthly reports of the receiver of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the property in his hands, since the same was taken possession of in behalf of the state. For reasons set forth in my last annual message to the general assembly, it was found necessary, on taking possession of the road, to continue to receive as money the change-bills theretofore issued by the company for convenience in its business. All the net earnings of the road since its seizure have been applied in the redemption of these bills. As fast as redeemed, the bills have been deposited in the state treasury, where they remain, subject to examination by the general assembly. Some time before the road passed into the hands of the state, the company executed a deed conveying considerable property to certain trustees, to be used in redeeming the bills, and this property is now in the possession of the receiver, and when sold, the proceeds thereof shoud be used to reimburse the state for the amount paid out in their redemption. The amount of these bills still in circulation, according to the best information of the receiver, is $16,749.50.

Having been led to believe that an arrangement might be made, whereby the company would be enabled to pay the accrued interest on its bonds indorsed by the state, and resume possesion of the road, and entertaining doubts whether the property could be disposed of for its value, I deferred any action looking to a sale of the same, until the month of September last. Having then become satisfied that the company would not pay this past due interest, and believing that it would probably be for the interest of the state to divest the company of its title to the property, an order was issued directing the receiver to advertise a sale of the road and its equipment on the first Tuesday in December last. Before the day of sale arrived, however, I felt it to be my duty, after an examination of the records of the company, to withdraw the property from the market, and to submit the question of the proper disposition to be made of the same to the general assembly. In explanation of this action on my part, the following statement is respectfully submitted:

The legislature at the adjourned session of 1872, adopted a joint resolution declaring that the state's guaranty placed on the bonds of the Macon & Brunswick railroad company is binding on the state.' At the time of the adoption of this resolution, the legislature had before it what appeared to be sufficient evidence of the validity and regularity of these indorsements, and especially of the indorsements made under the act approved December 3, 1866. These indorsements received further recognition by the legislature in the annual appropriation act of 1874; and no doubt as to the validity of the last named indorsements arose in my own mind, until the recent examination of the company's records referred to above. A brief review of the history of the company just here, may aid the general assembly in solving the grave questions here presented.

In the president's report submitted to a meeting of the stockholders of the company, held the first day of February, 1866, that officer used the following language:

"From the necessity of keeping the accounts for the last four years in the depreciated currency of the confederate states, the balance sheets of the treasurer present an exaggerated statement of the cost of the road, through its various items of expenditure. Assuming that we are able to liquidate the bonds and outstanding liabilities during the coming year with the assets in hand, which I think can be done, or nearly so, having thus no debts, the amount of stock paid in should give the cost of the road. This will simplify the matter very much. The stock list gives not quite $800,000 in round numbers. We have bids for this sum of $800,000, a first-class road fifty miles long, equipped and running," together with seventy miles additional ready for the iron rails, clear of incumbrance or debt of any description. Deducting $200,000, as cost of the seventy miles of grading, we have $12,000 per mile as the average cost of the fifty miles of running road—an extremely low figure to (this) description of road."

From the foregoing statement of the president of the company, it appears that, so early as February, 1866, as much as fifty miles of the road was fully completed and in running order, at a cost of $12,000 per mile, and that in addition thereto seventy miles had been graded at a cost of $200,000, and was ready for the superstructure, and that the property of the company was "clear of incumbrance or debt of any description. From the foregoing it appears that the road had been constructed by individual enterprise alone.

The act of 1866 already referred to, granted the aid of the state for the completion of the road on the following terms: that is to say, the governor should place the indorsements of the state on the bonds of the company to be issued, to the amount of $10,000 per mile for the portion of the road then already completed, and the like amount per mile for every additional ten miles, as the same was completed and put in running order; upon condition, however, that before any such indorsements were made, the governor should "be satisfied that as much of the road as the said indorsements shall be applied for," had been really finished and equipped, and that the road was free from every incumbrance that might endanger the security of the state.

On the day after the approval of the act just referred to, a series of resolutions explanatory of its provisions was adopted, by which, among other things, it was provided that the bonds of the company, to be indorsed by the state, should not exceed $1,000,000, until an amount of capital equal to the additional indorsement was "bona fide subscribed and paid into said company." In other words, after the indorsement of the bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, there should not be any further indorsement unless an equal amount of capital should be subscribed in good faith and paid into the company.

After the grant of the aid of the state it does not appear that any action was taken by the company extending the road until the 25th day of June, 1868. On that day an agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, was ostensibly entered into by George G. Hull and Sidney G. Miller, of New York, with the company, where y they agreed to furnish material and construct the unfinished portion of the road to the city of Brunswick. In consideration thereof, the company agreed to pay the said Hull & Miller as follows: $1,500,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company indorsed by the state, $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the company, and $1,500,000 of preferred capital stock of the company, which should be entitled to receive dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, before any dividend whatever should be paid to the common stock. It was further agreed that all of the said securities should at once be issued by the company, and placed in the hands of Dabney, Morgan & Co., bankers, of New York, as trustees, who should, upon the completion of each section of ten miles of road, obtain the indorsement of the state upon the first mortgage bonds of the company, and should deliver the securities placed in their hands as aforesaid to such persons as Messrs. Hull & Miller should direct, upon the estimate of the chief engineer of the company. The company also agreed to obtain the indorsement of the state upon the first mortgage bonds as aforesaid, upon the requisition of said trustees, and "to provide that a majority of the board of directors should each be a holder of two hundred shares of the preferred stock." From this it does seem that it was the intention of the parties to this agreement to transfer, in effect, the entire property of the company and the control thereof to the contractors, and practically to deny to the common stockholders all voice in the management of the affairs of the company. It is proper here to add, that there is reason to believe that Messrs. Hull & Miller were only nominal parties, and that the real contractors were persons known only in the records of the company as "the New York Associates." These "Associates," it seems, employed Messrs. Hull & Miller to construct the road according to the conditions of said contract, and paid them therefor at the rate of $12,250 per mile, this being the actual cost of that portion of the road which was built after the grant of the aid of the state.

It no where appears, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that any amount whatever was subscribed and paid into the capital stock of the company, after the passage of the act authorizing the state's indorsement of its bonds. The fundamental condition upon which the additional indorsements were to be made, after the state's guaranty was placed upon the first $1,000,000 of bonds, was therefore disregarded, and these indorsements were given, so far as I can learn, without authority, and in direct violation of the law. It also appears that "the New York Associates" virtually acted the double part of contracting with themselves, and that in effect they occupied the positions of both employees and contractors at the same time. In view of these facts the question naturally arises, whether the agreement between the company and the contractors was not itself illegal and void.

I transmit herewith copies of a letter and estimate of the president of the company, showing that the actual cost of completing the road and putting it in running order was $12,250 per mile. This estimate embraces the entire cost of the road, including graduation, trestling, bridges, piling, station-houses, side tracks, super-structure, iron, and all that was necessary to the completion of the work. The letter of the president shows not only the cost of the road as above stated, but also that "the New York Associates" were the real contractors, and that Messrs. Hull & Miller were in fact employed by them.

The legislature, at its session in 1871, raised a committee, commonly known as the "Bond Committee" whose duty it was made to investigate and report upon all the bonds and indorsements of the state, during the administration of Gov. Bullock. The committee, in pursuance of its duty, made an examination of the indorsements placed upon the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad company after the adoption of our present constitution. Upon reference to the report of that committee touching said last mentioned bonds, it appears that the only witnesses who were examined as to the cost of the road were President Hazlehurst and Messrs. J. P. Giraud Foster, Morris K. Jesup and D. Willis James, understood to be three of "the New York associates."

These witnesses testigy that "the Macon and Brunswick railroad cost, for building and equipment, twenty thousand dollars per mile, fully ten thousand dollars per mile of which were paid in and invested in good faith by the stockholders, independent of and outside of the state's indorsement. The company received one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds under the act of 1866, and six hundred thousand dollars of bonds under the act of 1870. The amount of money paid in and invested in good faith by the stockholders will cover the first indorsement fully, but not the second."

The legislature acting upon this testimony as reported by the bond committee, adopted the resolution to which reference has already been made, recognizing the validity of said indorsements. It cannot reasonably be supposed that either the committee or the legislature were advised of the cost of the road, as set forth in the letter of the president accompanying this communication. The cost of the equipment of the road cannot account for the discrepancy between the amount of the cost of the road as stated in the president's letter and estimate, and the cost of the same as set forth in the testimony of himself and the three "New York associates" before the bond committee. And as to the amount claimed to have been paid in by the stockholders, it is not to be supposed that the committee had examined the stock book and minutes of the company. These books, now in the hands of the receiver have been searched in vain for evidence that any stock whatever was actually subscribed and paid in by individuals, after the grant of aid by the state.

It will not be expected that I should pause to comment upon these and other facts of equal significance disclosed by the examination made into the affairs of the company. I feel it to be my duty, however, to recommend that a thorough investigation be made to the end that it may be ascertained whether the law under which the company procured the state's indorsement has been complied with or not. The public interest requires that this shall be done. If it should appear that the company has complied with the law, and has thus entitled itself to the state's indorsement, justice to the holders of its indorsed bonds demands that the obligation should be acknowledged at once. If, on the other hand, it should be shown that the company has not placed itself in a position to claim said indorsement, and that the same has been illegally obtained, and that the present holders of the bonds are properly chargeable with notice of the wrong-doing, then duty to the people, already overburdened by debt and taxation, requires that this should be so declared with equal promptitude.

At the last session of the general assembly, I suggested that doubt existed as to the validity of the state's indorsement upon the $600,000 of bonds of the company issued under the act of 1870. I now respectfully advise that the investigation be extended to all the indorsements granted said company by the state, since the adoption of the present constitution. Attention is also called to the appropriation act of the last legislature, in regard to the interest upon bonds of the company, which it may become necessary to repeal. It may also become necessary for the state to continue to hold the road for a longer period than two years, to which time it is now limited by law. In that event, it is hoped that the act imposing this limitation will be modified, and that the governor will be authorized to keep possession of the road until the same can be disposed of to the best advantage, both of the state and the company.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD.

The North & South Railroad Company having failed to pay the interest on its bonds indorsed by the state, I ordered all the property of the same to be seized and taken possession of on the 23d day of April, 1874, and appointed Edward A. Flewellen, superintendent of public works, as agent of the state, to manage and control the same. The law under which the seizure was made requires the governor to hold the property at least six months before offering it for sale, and the seizure having been made the latter part of April, no sale could therefore have been made earlier than November. The road has not been sold for the reason that it was not believed that anything approaching its value could be obtained in the present condition of the money market. It is hoped, however, that this state of things will not continue long, and that some arrangment may be made by which the property can be disposed of without great loss to the public treasury. The road sustained serious damage the past year from freshets, and the repairs rendered necessary in consequence thereof made it impracticable for the agent to apply any part of the earnings to the payment of the interest on the indorsed bonds. It is not probable that the future earnings of the road will be sufficient to meet this interest. It will be necessary, therefore, for the legislature, at the present session, to make provision for its payment.

MEMPHIS BRANCH ROAD.

The Memphis Branch Railroad Company having completed and equipped the first section of five miles of its road, as required by the act entitling the company to the aid of the state, applied for the indorsement of its bonds in May last. After causing a thorough examination of the affairs of the company to be made, I placed the state's guaranty on its bonds to the amount of $34,000, this being one-half and the value and cost of the section completed and equipped. The section of the road was finished, and the application for the state's indorsement was made, before the passage of the act approved February 25, 1874, repealing the provisions of the several railroad charters therefore granted, which gave state aid to such enterprises. In my judgment, the application came within the saving operation of that clause of said last named act, which provides that any company which had already acquired a vested right to the aid of the state, should not be affected by the act. It may be added that the commissioners who examined the road reported that more than $100,000 had been in good faith invested in said company by private individuals, and that satisfactory evidence was exhibited, showing that there was no lien or incumbrance upon the property of the company which could endanger the prior lien of the state.

STATE AID.

Reflection has satisfied me that additional legislation is required to check the evils likely to flow from the unwise policy of granting the aid of the state to works of internal improvements. Experience has shown that it is impossible to so guard the public interest as to prevent injury to the same under these grants. The larger portion of our financial troubles of late years may be traced directly to this mischievous policy. The act approved February 25, 1874, repealed all existing railway charters, so far as the same provided for state aid, except in cases where the right to the same had already become vested. What would amount, under the law, to a vested right, is a mooted question. It has already been claimed that the mere acceptance of the charter by the company, without more, would have the legal effect of vesting the right to the aid therein granted. If this claim should be allowed by the courts, the objects sought to be accomplished by the act would be entirely defeated. The code, however, as will be seen by reference to section 1,982, authorizes the withdrawal by the state of the franchises granted in certain cases. Indeed, the franchise granted to railway companies, since the enactment of this part of the code, were granted and accepted subject to the right of withdrawal, unless otherwise expressly provided. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that in all cases where the same can be done, the franchise to those railroad companies whose charters make provisions for state aid, be withdrawn by legislative enactment, unless they shall, within a prescribed time, renounce respectively all right to claim or receive the aid granted in their several charters.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The report of the board of trustees of the State University shows that the receipts from all sources, during the collegiate year ending July 28, 1874, amounted to $40,011 80.

The university is reported to be in a prosperous condition, and the devotion of the students to their studies, during the last collegiate year, is highly commended. The number of new students received the present year has exceeded anything in the experience of the past.

I invite attention to the report of the board of visitors, who attended the examination of the senior class, prior to the last commencement. This report is very full, and the thoroughness with which the board discharged its duties reflects great credit upon its members. Attention is called by the board to a defect in the law prescribing its duties. The law requires no more than that the board shall "attend the university examination preceding the annual commencement, and report to the governor the character of such examination." The powers given to the board are not broad enough to give value to its reports. Authority should be given to extend its investigations to every matter affecting the interest of the university. It is thus only that the report of the visitors can be made a channel through which the general assembly may receive trustworthy information touching the condition and wants of the university. I recommend that the law be amended as here indicated.

I further suggest that inquiry be made into the propriety of providing for a thorough re-organization of the university. As at present constituted, the board of trustees consists of thirty-five members—a larger number, as I am advised, than composes a similar organization in this or any other country. The body is too large for efficiency; besides, its members are appointed for life, and thus, in some measure, are left without that sense of responsibility which experience proves is necessary to secure diligence and faithfulness in a board of trust. In my judgment, the officers of the present trustees should be vacated, and provision should be made for the appointment of a new board, to consist of not more than nine members. The appointment should be made in the manner which would most certainly secure men of enlarged views, and of general fitness for the position. The full term of office should not be longer than six years, and the first nine appointed should be divided into three classes of three each, to be appointed respectively for two, four and six years. Thus, every two years there would be three vacancies in the board. This provision would prevent the making of sudden radical changes in the management of the university, and, at the same time, would secure a sense of responsibility upon the part of the trustees. The board ought to be held directly responsible to the general assembly, and to that end, they should be required to make out and submit full annual reports of their prodeedings, and of the condition of the university.

The changes just suggested would, in my opinion, greatly advance the cause of university education in the state. The institution would draw around it the sympathy and support of all the best men of the state, and the representatives of the people would not hesitate to make all needful appropriations for its support and advancement. The people of the state desire to see their university grow and expand, and they fully assent to the truth of the maxim, that the greatness of a state depends upon, and is proportionate to, the higher education of its people.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

By an act approved March 3, 1874, the sum of $8,000 was annually appropriated to the Atlanta University, upon condition that the institution should admit for instruction as many colored pupils from each county in the state, free of charge, for tuition, as there are or may be members of the house of representatives from each county, to be nominated by said members respectively, so long as said appropriation continues. The governor is inhibited from drawing his warrant for the said sum, until the trustees of said institution shall have submitted a plan for the expenditure of the same to a board of commissioners, consisting of the chancellor of the state university and two members of the faculty of the same, and until such plan shall have been approved by them each year in writing, and filed in the executive office. The condition upon which a warrant was to be given for the appropriation, having been complied with, the amount for the past year was paid over to the president of the university. The report of the committee, whose duty it was to visit this institution, will be found accompanying this communication.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the school commissioner shows that there is a school organization in every county in the state, and that public schools have been in actual operation in one hundred and twenty-five counties the past year. A growing interest in the schools is manifested, and there has been a marked change in public opinion in favor of the present system. The commissioner directs attention to the fact that there are $350,000 of school bonds now in the hands of the secretary of state, and claims that the interest on these bonds from October 13, 1870, to October 1, 1874 amounting to $84,000, is a debt due from the state to his department; and he asks that the legislature take some action recognizing the validity of the claim.

The net amount of the school fund, collected from all sources, from the adoption of the present constitution down to December 1, 1873, was $480,722.42. The sums collected since the last mentioned date amount to $136,183.90, and the disbursements to $169,071.84.

The whole amount of poll tax assessed for the year 1874, and which by act of February 28, 1874, is retained in the counties, was $199,550. Of this amount the comptroller general estimates that the sum of $133,000 has been collected.

I concur in the opinion expressed by the commissioner, that the act of the last general assembly, providing for the payment of the school debt of 1871, ought to be repealed. I also suggest that the law prescribing the mode in which the school fund shall be paid over to county school commissioners be amended as is recommended in the report. Such payments are at present required to be made at the state treasury. By the amendment recommended, the funds due to each county would be paid over directly by the tax collector to the county school commissioner. By this arrangement the collections by the county school commissioners would be much simplified, and the cost of transmitting the money to and from the state treasury would be saved.

I concur fully in the opinion expressed by the commissioner to the effect that the act of the last general assembly, giving an annual donation of $8,000 to the Atlanta University, should be repealed. The colored as well as the white people of the state should be educated, and to this end the tax payers are willing to contribute to the extent of their ability. It cannot reasonably be expected, however, that the class upon which the burden of taxation chiefly falls will consent to support an institution wherein the mischievous doctrine of social equality is practically inculcated. The wishes and feelings of those upon whom rests the burthen of supporting the government should be consulted in this as well as all other matters affecting the public interest.

By reference to the report to the board of visitors, who attended the annual examination at this institution, it will also be seen that some system of theology is taught therein. Adopting the very pertinent inquiry of the board, whose theology is, it that is taught? Without waiting for a reply to this question, it may safely be assumed that the teachings upon this subject are sectarian in their character. The constitution of the state inhibits the granting of a donation or gratuity by the legislature to any sectarian corporation or association. It is hardly necessary to add that the spirit, if not the letter, of this constitutional provision would be violated by continuing the appropriation under consideration to this institution. But recognizing the duty resting upon the public to provide for the education of the colored people, I respectfully submit the views expressed by the state school commissioner on this subject, with the recommendation that they be favorably considered by the general assembly.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I transmit herewith the first annual report of the commissioner of agriculture. This department was created by the act approved February 20, 1874, but the commissioner was not appointed until the 26th day of August last. As soon as appointed, however, he entered energetically upon the discharge of his duties, and has already succeeded in organizing his department, and placing it in thorough working order. The materials necessary for the hand-book required by the act are being collected, and a specimen, showing the manner in which this valuable work is being prepared, will soon be ready for delivery. A laboratory has been fitted up at the capitol and furnished with chemical apparatus suitable for conducting analyses of soils and minerals. The rules prescribed for conducting these analyses, it is confidently believed, will be effectual in securing results of great practical benefit to our agricultural interest. An accurate knowledge of its conditions and wants must necessarily be the basis of all improvement in our agriculture. Recognizing this truth, the commissioner has arranged a system for the collection of reliable statistical information. He has already gathered a mass of valuable facts, showing the present condition of our agricultural labor system, the amount of home supplies produced, and the general conduct and management of our husbandry.

The legislature, in establishing this department, took a step in the right direction, and, in my judgment, the future material prosperity of the state will depend, in a large measure, upon the manner in which it may be fostered and sustained.

Judging from what has already achieved, I think it may be safely predicted that, under the able management of the commissioner, this department will soon commend itself to the confidence and permanent support of the people.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The office of state geologist, created by an act approved February 27, 1874, has been conferred up Dr. George Little, who held, at the time of his appointment, a professorship in the university of the state of Mississippi. This officer, after organizing his department, entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. Taking the field late in the fall, after a hurried preparation, he has traversed nearly the whole of northwestern Georgia beyond the Chattahoochee, and has already made a large collection of specimens, showing the geological and mineralogical character of a number of the counties embraced in that section. The information contained in his report, herewith transmitted, is very valuable, and the attention of the general assembly is specially directed thereto. I think it is not too much to say, in behalf of this officer, that the benefits expected by the people of Georgia from the operations or this department of the public service, will be fully realized under its present intelligent and energetic management. Believing that the work thus undertaken, will, when completed, be of incalculable value to the people of the state, I earnestly recommend such appropriation be made therefor as may be deemed necessary for its energetic prosecution.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the trustees of the lunatic asylum exhibits fully and particularly the condition and management of the institution during the past year. Its official organization is reported good, and all its affairs have been conducted with just and reasonable economy. For reasons stated in the report, the amount appropriated for the support of the institution the present year should be larger than that given for a similar purpose last year. The suggestion of the trustees upon this subject may, in my judgment, be safely adopted, and I respectfully recommend that the amount asked for be given. Duplicate vouchers for the expenditures of last year have been regularly forwarded, as the law requires, and are ready for inspection by the proper committee of the general-assembly.

ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

The report of the trustees of the academy for the blind sets forth the administration of the affairs of that institution during the past year. For reasons stated by the superintendent, a larger sum may be needed for the support of the academy the present than was appropriated for that purpose the past year. The necessity for such additional appropriation will, I presume, be inquired into, according to usage, through a visiting committee, appointed by the general assembly. I respectfully recommend that whatever amount may be found necessary to secure the comfort of the pupils and to promote the efficiency of the institution be supplied.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Herewith transmitted will be found the annual report of the board of commissioners of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. It is suggested in the report that the same amount as that annually appropriated in previous years, viz: $13,500, will not be sufficient to meet the wants of the institution the present year, and an appropriation of $15,000 is asked for. The board also asked that an additional sum of $1,000 be appropriated to pay for repairs of buildings, and $250 be given to purchase material needed for fitting up the printing office of the academy. The report shows that the institution is in a prosperous condition, and I cheerfully recommend the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for its support.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the attorney general contains a statement of the business of the state, in his charge, the past year. Attention is especially invited to that part of his report which refers to the purchase of property at public sale, for the use of the state, and the disposition made thereof. The attorney general suggests that the governor, in conveying certain property thus purchased, be authorized to warrant, on the part of the state, the title to the purchaser. This suggestion is respectfully submitted to the general assembly for such action as may be considered proper.

PENITENTIARY.

In pursuance the act approved March 3, 1874, the convicts in the penitentiary have been farmed out to different parties, for terms ranging from one to five years. The lease of Messrs. Grant, Alexander & Co. expired on the first day of April last, less than one month after the passage of this act. In consequence of the short time allowed within which to dispose of them, the lateness of the season, and the general condition of the country, it was found impracticable to obtain full prices for the convicts. All of them were disposed of, however, on terms which relieves the state of every expense on account of the penitentiary. In disposing of the convicts, I sought as far as practicable, to diversify their employment, with a view of ascertaining in what special industries such labor could be most beneficially engaged.

The terms for which the convicts have been leased, will soon begin to expire, and it will be necessary, therefore, for the legislature to devise in advance a permanent and more satisfactory system for keeping and employing them. The present plan can be regarded only as a temporary expedient, rendered necessary by the condition of our finances and the inconvenience, if not impracticability, of securing a better system under the circumstances. In any permanent system adopted, care should be taken to preserve the punitive and reformatory character of a penitentiary, and, at the same time, make it self-sustaining as far as possible.

It will appear by reference to the report of the principal keeper, herewith transmitted, that the number of escapes and deaths has been large since the last letting of the convicts. This results, probably, from the vices inherent in the system, rather than

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

Supreme Court Decisions are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
J. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 15, 1875.

Benton G. Boone, the new speaker of the Missouri house of representatives, is a grandson of Daniel Boone.

Thurlow Weed is much better, and hundreds of manuscript biographies that were lugged out of editors' pigeon holes at the first news of his illness, have been carefully dusted and put back again.

And now Wilkes' Spirit, the editor of which was a boon companion of Grant a few years ago, is calling vigorously for the impeachment of the president, because of his Louisiana misdeeds.

The Brooklyn Argus says that the present doings in New Orleans incline men to think that Americans would do well to forget all their holidays, to depose G. W., lay the 4th of July out in the cold and publish a new edition of history.

A very clever way of getting rid of obstacles is that of the proposed marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of Don Carlos. It is said that in this event Don Carlos will withdraw his claims to the Spanish throne.

Count Valmaseda has been offered the Captain Generalship of Cuba, but declines unless he is guaranteed a reinforcement of twenty thousand soldiers. This is a confession that Spain has not made much progress in subduing the Cuban rebellion.

The Missouri senatorship is provoking a lively fight. The St. Louis Republican estimates that the candidate stand in the order named: General Frank Cockrell, first; Governor Phelps, second; General Vest, third; and Colonel Allen, a bad fourth.

Delaware wants to enlarge, and asks Maryland and Virginia to give her their portions of the peninsula east of the Chesapeak bay. The project looks natural enough, but the ties of centuries must be broken to carry it into effect.

The administration organs are very anxious that congress shall order a new election in Louisiana and thus lift President Grant out of his trouble. They are already weary of defending Sheridan's bulletins, especially since it is so evident that the more the people think of them the madder they get.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Grant and Phil
Went up the hill,
Conservatives to slaughter;
Grant fell down
And broke his Crown,
And Phil come tumbling after!
* * * * * * *
But Phil, recovering himself, remarked,
"I am not afraid!"

Sufficient data has been obtained to warrant the statement that the sugar yield of Louisiana the past season was 140,000 hogsheads, worth in round numbers $100 a hogshead, and 200,000 barrels of molasses, worth twenty-four dollars a barrel, making a total of $28,800,000. In the parish of Ascension, upon sixteen acres of ground, worked by two negroes, 75,000 pounds of white sugar and 100 barrels of molasses, bringing $8,400, were produced. A Scotch planter, Mr. Burnside, working in the same parish lands formerly belonging to General Wade Hampton and Senator Preston, made 5,000 hogsheads of sugar and 8,000 barrels of molasses, yielding in all $992,000 on an investment of $110,000. He worked about 500 hands.

Governor Smith's Message.

This important state paper, which we lay before our readers this morning, is reasonably brief, and explicit, and comprehensive. The favorable condition of the treasury is first alluded to, and flattering remarks are made on the improved condition of the public credit, and on the steady growth in the wealth of the state. After suggesting that new bonds be issued in lieu of all outstanding recognized bonds, Governor Smith presents an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements for the current year. The estimated income is put at $2,585,628, and the balance in the treasury, on the first day of next year, at $1,686,045.

Nearly a third of the message is devoted to a full expose of the history and condition of the railroads which have fallen into the possession of the state. The records of the Macon and Brunswick road pretty conclusively prove that the concern was a minature Credit Mobilier, and that some of the indorsements of the state on the bonds of the company were fraudulently obtained. The letters of its president show that the actual cost of the road was probably less than the par value of the bonds which were indorsed by the state, and it nowhere appears that any amount of capital stock was paid in, or even subscribed, after the passage of the act which required an equal amount of paid-up capital stock before indorsements of the company's bonds, above the first million dollars, could be called for. The bond committee acted upon the evidence of the New York members of this Credit Mobilier, much of which is now disproved by the records of the company in the possession of the state. In view of these and other facts that have come to light, the message very properly recommends a thorough investigation of all the indorsements granted to the company since the adoption of the present constitution.

After briefly presenting the facts connected with the North and South, and Memphis Branch railroads, Governor Smith concludes the railroad portion of his message with a paragraph on the general subject of state aid to such corporations. As the question as to what constitutes a vested right is still an open one, he recommends the withdrawal of franchises to those railroad companies whose charters contain provisions for state aid, unless they shall renounce all right to claim such aid.

The educational interests, the agricultural and geological departments, and the various charitable institutions of the state are briefly dealt with, and appropriate recommendations are made in connection with each one of them.

The important subjects of a penitentiary system and of a constitutional convention are presented at greater length. The message, however, remits both to the members of the legislature, who are fresh from the people, without positive recommendations. The disposition of our convicts is admitted to be a matter of grave public concern, and the attention of the legislature is earnestly invited to the subject. Governor Smith frankly acknowledges that he has no plan to offer which is entirely satisfactory to his mind. As to the calling of a constitutional convention, the message is decidedly non-committal, although it confesses that there are cogent reasons at this particular juncture of affairs, both state and federal, why the state should move with extreme caution.

The clear and complete paper concludes with congratulations that the condition of the state affords much ground for hope and encouragement in the future. The chief obstacle is the course pursued by the administration towards the southern states. The evils of this policy are strikingly presented, as they led on step by step until they culminated in the military outrage by which the will of a sovereign state has been stifled. Hope is discovered however, in the sweeping revolution in public sentiment. "If the government," says the Governor, at the very end, "will but give us home rule, a revenue tariff, an honest and economical administration, and a sound circulating medium, we shall not have long to wait for the return of peace and prosperity to all parts of the country, and among all classes of people." This sentence is a complete platform in itself. We certainly need no better.

We have thus synopsized this able paper for the benefit of those who are either too lazy or too busy to read long documents, but every one who wishes to thoroughly understand the affairs of the state will go through the entire message. Each subject is treated in a masterly manner, and as briefly as clearness will permit.

Georgia Should Speak.

The indignation of the people over the gross outrages upon the rights of the people of Louisiana, and indirectly upon the rights of every citizen, is patriotically and rapidly rising. From every part of the country comes intelligence of crowded indignation meetings. We have already given the official views of the governors of Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana and Massachusetts. The legislature of the first named state has responded to the suggestions of Gov. Allen in an earnest protest against the attempts of the administration to overthrow self-government by the bayonet. The Pennsylvania house of representatives has also just adopted resolutions in which they solemnly protest, speaking for the people of the Keystone state against the heinous abuse of power committed by the president. They "protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of executive and federal bayonets for the functions of the legislature in determining the qualification of its members, endangering personal liberty and imperiling free government."

Two more governors have also have been heard from. Governor Hardin, of Missouri, in his inaugural address, says:

"I could trust that the events were the result of a mistaken judgment, but as they have been calmly approved by the chief magistrate, they are to be considered and understood by him as embraced within his constitutional powers, and, therefore, at his will may be repeated there or elsewhere. This no one, acquainted with the constitutional history of the country, can admit. Standing as I do on the threshhold of this high office, and believing that the declaration will meet with a hearty response from my people, I do now, in the name of the state, protest against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the constitution of the United States as understood and construed in our national history, and I further declare that the obtrusion of such forces in the legislative halls of Louisiana was a fearful infraction of that constitution, and in some respects the gravest and most alarming shock that our republican institutions have ever received, involving in this one act of military authority the destruction of the rights of the states and of the citizens."

Gov. Tilden, of New York, sent to the legislature of his populous state, a special message that concludes with these words:

New York, the first of the commonwealths of the American Union in population and resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, dignity and solemn emphasis, which will command the thoughtful attention of congress, of her sister states and of the people of our whole country. With the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict, she should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing civil liberty and the personal rights of individuals; of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom, and of asserting the supremacy of the civil authorities over the military power throughout the republic.

The manly protest of Governor Smith will be found in full in another column. Passivity in the face of a precedent that is pregnant with a common peril would be a political crime. We are glad to record the fact that appropriate resolutions have been promptly introduced in both houses of our legislature, and we hope the winged lightning will be enabled to carry the protest of Georgia to all parts of the Union this week.

Grant's reply to the resolution of the senate is a defence of Kellogg and Sheridan. He pettifogs their cases. He is mild in language in the hope to ward off some of the storm of popular indignation that threatens to blast his political ambition and destroy the party at his back; but every part of his irrelevant partisan plea shows his unyielding determination to carry out the third-term plot. This plot is believed to embrace the following points:

1. Third term for Grant.
2. Civil rights bill signed by Grant.
3. Sherman's finance bill accepted both by congress and the executive.
4. Money put where it will do the most good, under pretense of favoring transportation schemes.
5. A new war in the south to compel Grant's re-election.

The failure of the acts of the returning board to provoke violence, induced Grant to send Sheridan to New Orleans. He has done his worst to drive Louisiana into insurrection. Wise management and the restraints of far-seeing patriotism have restrained the people of the throttled state from becoming their own avengers. Should not Georgia promptly respond with a protest of no uncertain sound? The men who are trampling Louisiana are itching to get their hands on our throats. By doing our full duty in this crisis we stand at bay.

Some months ago a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. E. H. Bonner, appeared in our city, claiming to be Harry Buford, the female lieutenant of the confederate army. Upon the authority of Mrs. Bonner, an article was written in THE CONSTITUTION, giving briefly her history just as she detailed it. Amongst other things she stated that she had employed Mark Twain to write her life. She also promised to return here during the state fair, and drill the troops contesting for the the prize. The woman was adroit, but she had not long left the city before it became known that she was an impostor. We have before us a letter from Mark Twain, denying all knowledge of her history. Now we publish on another page a letter from a correspondent in Salt Lake City, purporting to give some lively developments of her history. It will be found well worthy a perusal.

We are glad to note the introduction of resolutions in the legislature protesting against the Louisiana infamy. There is no time to delay, and hence we are glad that Hon. John W. Wofford, in the senate, and Hon. H. H. Carlton of the house, moved in the matter at once, as soon as organization was effected. THE CONSTITUTION has strenuously urged the matter, and we hope that the resolutions will be taken up to-day, and immediately acted upon. Our telegrams show that all the legislatures now in session throughout the union are acting, and the people themselves are assembling in all the great cities. Let the protest go up from every state, till the assassins of liberty shall stand aghast before their doom.

Yesterday we issued three editions of THE CONSTITUTION, one at daylight, a second morning edition about twelve o'clock, and another at four in the afternoon. As soon as the governor's message ceased in the senate, THE CONSTITUTION containing it in full, appeared, and was sold by the newsboys all over the city.

We shall spare no effort to publish the best and latest news, and will thus seek to show our appreciation of the growing patronage of the people. The business of THE CONSTITUTION in subscription and advertisements was never better at the beginning of any year of its existence.

In our yesterday's notice of the annual report of the state school commissioner, an error happened to creep into our figures. In speaking of the number of children attending the public schools in the year 1874—instead of the number being 121,940, as we had it, it should have been 135,541. These are the correct figures, and by the way shows an increase of a little over 50,000 since 1873.

The real estate sale will occur as soon as the weather gets well settled, and due notice will be given in justice to the number of gentlemen who have been here from a distance, and wish to be present at the sale.

Subscriptions are reaching us by mail and express in a very gratifying way. There are now only twelve or fifteen days remaining to secure a card in the distribution of presents. Remit at once and include postage.

We have had pleasant calls from many members of the Senate and House, and will be glad to see them at any time. Our business office and editorial rooms are always open to receive them.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

A Rather Dull Days' Budget.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

THE SENATE.

Washington, January 13.—In the senate, Wright of Iowa, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on Gordon's bill relating to certain claims arising from the seizure and conversion by the treasury department, of certain cotton claimed by individuals, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Thurman of Ohio, from the same committee reported favorably on the house bill relating to the punishment of of the crime of manslaughter was placed on the calendar.

A bill making persons charged with crime competent witnesses, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Sargent of California introduced a bill to empower the Southern Pacific railroad company to change the line of their road and to construct additional branch railroads.

Schurz of Missouri introduced a bill to organize a territory of Oklahoma, and for better protection of the Indians therein.

Logan concluded with a speech on Louisiana.

Executive session.

No southern confirmations

THE HOUSE.

The question of whether the sergeants at arms should obey the writ of habeus corpus issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and produce the body of R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific mail investigation, occupied two hours of the time of the house in a discussion which brought out the legal and constitutional lore. And there was a resolution finally presented by Hawley, of Connecticut, not a lawyer, but an editor, and was adopted, directing the sergeant at arms to make a return to the writ, stating that Irwin was held under the authority of the house of representatives in a case of proceedings for contempt.

Washington, January 14.—No southern confirmations.

The president has signed the Sherman financial bill.

The president sent a special message to congress to-day recommending additional taxation to meet current expenses. He shows that the customs are falling off greatly, and urges the restoration of tax on tea and coffee.

Washington, January 14.—The refunding of the cotton tax, referred at the commencement of this session of congress to the committee on ways and means, has been referred by that committee to a sub-committee consisting of Fernando Wood, Sheldon of Louisiana, and Kasson of Iowa. Mr. Wood will have charge of the subject.

WHAT NEW YORK THINKS OF THE INDIGNITY.

Albany, January 14.—In the senate to-day the resolution submitted yesterday condemning Sheridan's course in Louisiana were taken up. The resolution that was offered yesterday by a republican senator, affirming confidence in the personal patriotism of Sheridan, was adopted. Further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

In the house a majority of the committee appointed yesterday to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the house on Louisiana affairs, made a report utterly deprecating and condemning the interference by the military in the organization of the legislature, and the course of President Grant and the secretary of war in relation thereto.

The minority made a report which agreed with the majority, that the action which had taken place in Louisiana deserved a most prompt check, but they could not agree upon the terms in which the protest should be made.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Harrisburg, January 14.—In the democratic joint caucus for the nomination of a United States senator, the vote stood as follows on the first ballot: Wallace, 106; Clymer, 14; Black, 2.

Business of the Supreme Court.

(Washington Special Cincinnati Gazette.)

The docket of the supreme court has seven hundred cases in arrears. The attention of the justices has long been directed to the vast accumulation of business, and Chief Justice Waite has prepared a bill, which it is expected will relieve the supreme court. Mr. Edmunds to-day introduced the bill in the senate. The following is a synopsis: It provides that from and after May 1, 1875, judgments of the United States circuit courts, shall not be subject to reexamination by the United States supreme court, unless the matter in dispute shall exceed the value of $5,000 instead of $2,000 which is the present limitation; also that judgments in admiralty in cases decided by the United States circuit courts shall state facts and conclusion separately, and their review by the supreme court shall be limited to a declaration of the sufficiency of the facts and to such rulings as may be excepted to at the time and presented in the bill of exceptions. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Executive Notes.

Commissions—The following commissions were issued on yesterday;

To Messrs. S. F. Smith, T. W. Harkness, and J. L. Barnett as commissioners of Butts county.

Messrs. W. H. Gusley, William A. Smith and Mitchell Jones, as commissioners of Lowndes county.

Messrs. Marion Fite, D. H. Collins, J. B. Gordon, Caleb King, R. T. Reese, M. V. Watts and J. A. Foster as commissioners of Gordon county.

Mr. J. G. Graydon, as J. P. for the 529 district of Crawford county.

Mr. John Eerly as J. P. for the 730th district of Dougherty county.

Mr. E. F. Kirksey as J. P. of the 796th district of Stewart county.

Mr. William J. Wilson as J. P. of the 889th district of Pickens county.

Resignations—James P. Blassingame has sent in his resignation as notary public of the 555th district G. M. of Upson county.

James T. Phillips, as notary public of the 688th district, G. M. of Talbot county.

Presbyterian Failure to Unite.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—The combined conference on the part of the northern and southern Presbyterian churches was in session in this city during the past week, and adjourned to-night. They failed to agree upon a basis for the establishment of fraternal relations.

BILLIONS IN IT.

Ophir, Golconda, and Monte Cristo Outdone.

Wealth that Fairly Dazzles and Crazes—Croesus and Midas Nowhere—Nevada Miners Richer than the Rothschilds—The Great Silver Bonanza.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World]

San Francisco, December 23.—Our friends in the east hardly realize the excitement pervading our community, and indeed the whole Pacific slope, over the news of the great "bonanza" discovered in the Comstock mines, in Nevada, and the consequent speculation in stocks of the companies located on the Comstock front in our stock market. Our people

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Friday Morning, Jan. 15, 1875.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,
LABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers. Dinner to order, Wedding parties, etc., &c.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address
O. L. PEASE,
jan11-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

January 30th the Day.

We have engaged DeGives opera house for the night of the 30th, and our distribution will certainly come off on that night without any further postponment. Our arrangments for the concert are nearly complete, and the programme, a varied one, will be ready for publication in a day or two. Subscriptions are coming in, and we hope none will be delayed till the last moment. All subscribers having cards, will be admitted free.

Send your subscriptions or call at the office and subscribe.

jan12—tf.

Our Advertisers.

Mayson & Norman sell on Saturday a large assortment of furniture.

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co. have sold out their Atlanta book house to Burke, Hancock & Co.

A reliable printer wanted at Camilla.

Janauschek, Janauschek, Janauschek.

The Berger family Monday night.

Bankrupt notice.

White pine doors, sashs, blinds, etc.—Parkins & Jennings.

See the report of the condition of the Georgia National Bank.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Streat, near the Bridge.

WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun dtf

HON. SIMON WOLF reached here last night.

MAYSON & NORMAN sell a full line of furniture next saturday.

THE Camilla Enterprise wants the services of a reliable printer.

HATS, caps, umbrellas, trunks, valises and walking canes, at Clarke's, No. 6 Whitehall street.

ON I don't delay, but go at once to Lewis Clarke's and buy a fine hat. He has a fine lot, and is selling them cheap.

A LITTLE two year old, upon being shown the hoofs of a pig exclaimed, "Pig shoes!" She was not far wrong.

We regret to learn of the indisposition of Horace Witt, the clever baggage master of the Covington accommodation train, and trust to see him soon at his post.

THE following is the result of the Decatur municipal election:

Rupert Leopold Barry, mayor; Henry Clay Jones, Robert M. Jones, G. Thomson and J. B. Corsey, aldermen.

THE SCOFIELD ROLLING MILL COMPANY.—We are pleased at being able to state that the processes of garnishment served upon certain creditors of this company are dissolved. The company have given land and security in terms of the law, and its business is now unhampered.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO., successors to J. W. Burke & Co., booksellers and stationers, respectfully invite members of the Georgia legislature to call at their store, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. It will be a pleasure to us to show our friends any favors in our line of business.

THE COMMISSIONER.—Commissioner W. B. Smith committed one more unfortunate to Fulton county jail, yesterday. This time it was Elias Kerse, of Floyd county. He was arrested and brought here upon a warrant for distilling, and carrying whisky about, without paying the special tax. The prisoner had no defence, and was sent to jail, in default of a bond of $500.

JANAUSCHEK.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the above great tragedian will give two entertainments at DeGive's opera house next week. Her first appearance will be Mary Stuart, which is ranked among her most impressive creations. She invests the character with such perfect interest, and arouses the sympathies of the audience to the highest pitch.

THE JACKSON CASE.—The trial of Jesse W. Jackson upon an indictment of false swearing, occupied the superior court the whole of yesterday. Voluminous evidence was introduced, and this morning the closing argument for the state will be made. The charge against Mr. Jackson is founded upon certain evidence he delivered on the trial of the state road cases.

THE GEORGIA NATIONAL BANK.—Elsewhere we publish the report of this bank. Having merged from a terrible ordeal of litigation and trouble, and being once more upon its feet, entirely relieved from all entanglements, and back in its old quarters, with the same Christian gentlemen and able cashier, Mr. E. L. Jones, at the helm, we most earnestly wish it the splendid prosperity of its earlier years.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.—DeGive's opera house will doubtless be well filled tonight on the occasion of the appearance of the Adelaide Phillips Opera Troup. Possessing a voice of extraordinary compass, sweet and vigorous throughout, and parmassive and vigorous throughout, and particularly rich in the lower notes. Miss Phillips has added to these natural gifts, all the acquirements of art, and her ornamentation, directed with good taste, is as brilliant and perfect as could be could be wished. Be sure to secure your seats early to-day.

NATIONAL HOTEL ARRIVALS.—J. S. Hills, Phila; S A Hills, Balto; J D Patterson, Ga; D D Noble, Montgomery, J W Kimbrough, J B Johnson, Ga; W W Woodruff, Griffin; O G Roberts, Ga; W H Plecker, Newton, co; J M Orr, Newnan; J E Stallings, Cowets co; F M Blount, Ala; W F Seavy, Jasper co; F M Brooks, Ala; T Brooke, Jefferson Hagan, S H Mobley, J W Martin, Forsyth; Dan M Willis, N Y; C H Osborn, Griffin, J S Lavender, Barnesville, D A Barnes, Marietta; John R Wood, Clark; J S Nichols, Marietta; J W Brown, Canton, J J Easton, Jackson; J B Hollerman, Perry; S K Andrews, city; J A McMichel, Jackson, Jno L Moon, Cartersville; J R Black, Va; S W Hess, Balto; W C Sheffield, Cedar Springs.

KIMBALL HOUSE ARRIVALS.—Alfred Jod agent Janauschek co; J R Toombs, Washington; J R Lane and wife, Phila; Oliver Clark, Forsythe; G W Lay, Augusta; A Baye, Jacksonville; R A Watts, J G Parker, Lagrange; Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Helen D'Este, N Y; G Griffin, W S Erwin, Ga; M R Thompson, N Y; Hon P J Seliger, Wm E Smith, Ga; W B Archer, J F Flack and wife, E D Flack and wife, M D Connor, N Y; J R Nichols, Ga; J L Hilles, Phila; T A Hilles, Del; J M Smith, Boston; A T Akerman, Cartersville; H M Davey, N Y; J H Kinnera, C Atkins, Balt; F P Mullally, C N Parmele, Covington; E P Garrard, Columbus; A W Robinson, Miss L F Reese, Nashville; J H Estill, Savannah; A M Moore, Brunswick; J L A gojteaue, N Y; T A Green, Newnan; J F Hawkins, Ga; A B Simms, Covington, G Griffin, H Jackson, Ga.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A larger number of members than usual were present at the meeting, yesterday. During the meeting speeches were made by Messrs. Dunn and Fears, relative to the appointment of a committee to influence the legislature if possible, to pass laws which will secure the collection and payment of debts.

Mr. A. K. Seago hoped that the merchants and citizens generally would lend their aid to the calling of a constitutional convention, in order that the homestead law, which at present is a great incubus upon the people, might be abolished.

President Ben Crane doubted whether or not the people would abolish the homestead if the question were left to them. He moved that a committee be appointed to report to the chamber the best means to be adopted to secure the collection of debts, and then to consult the legislature. Motion adopted.

President Wyly appointed Messrs. Crane, Nichols & Fears as the committee.

ATLANTA'S PROGRESS.

Increase of Population.

No Houses to Rent.

It is an undeniable fact that the population of our city has increased wonderfully within the past three months. The fact was very obvious to the compilers of the new city directory. The most convincing proof of the large influx of inhabitants is found in the great demand which now exists for houses. The demand far over-reaches the supply. It is no longer necessary to advertise vacant dwellings. Applications for houses are found daily in the city papers. On yesterday we interviewed the principal real estate agents in the city, and they all agree in stating that there is a constant demand for houses, which they are unable to supply. They think that the population of the city has greatly increased, and that the tide is still coming in.

Messrs. Wallace & Fowler say that they have applicants every day whom they are obliged to turn away. They say the demand for houses is greater than they have ever known it. Mayor C. C. Hammock corroborated this statement. He says that he is certain that there has not been such a great demand for houses in five years, and is sure that the population is rapidly increasing. Though the demand for houses is so great rents are very reasonable.

Col. G. W. Adair says that he has very few good houses upon his renting lists; all have been taken and applications for dwellings are constantly coming in.

While this scarcity of houses is a great inconvenience to new inhabitants it is an omen of good for the city. It clearly shows that we have not yet reached our destined growth, but are yet in the vigor of youth. The tide of immigration is pouring in and it has already filled our boundaries. While other cities retain their former proportions and remain unchanged, we are undergoing great alteration. We are changing, but it is the change of growth, the increase of wealth and population, the movement toward greatness.

Yet this state of affairs should not continue. The general want of houses is a good omen, but the want should be supplied. If new houses are not erected to meet the demands of the people, that demand will cease. If all our present houses are full, and still people are asking for dwelling places in our midst their demand should be supplied. Perhaps there is no better use to which limited capital can now be applied than the building of houses and the improvement of real estate. There need be no fear, however, that this want of houses will remain unsupplied. Whereever there is a demand for the use of capital, there capital will certainly flow, especially when the demand is general and urgent. It is then certain that new houses will soon be erected to our city. The demand will cause a supply.

The increase of population must enlarge and beautify our city.

It is becoming very evident that Atlanta has bright prospects for the future. Older cities may scoff and jeer, but the people still flock to her gates. This is the highest tribute to the desirability of Atlanta as a residence. This growth and improvement is cheering. It reminds us that our hopes of seeing Atlanta a metropolis of the south are not Utopian fancies, but that their realization is rapidly coming to pass.

THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

Effort to Enjoin the State.

The Company Don't Want to Pay any Taxes.

Another important equity cause was started in the federal court on Wednesday, which is of peculiar interest because it involves certain portions of the tax law. This cause comes before his honor Judge Erskine upon a bill to enjoin the sheriff from selling two "palace sleeping cars" upon which he had levied to satisfy tax fi fas. The title of the bill is "George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman southern car company, vs. W. L. Goldsmith, comptroller general, and A. M. Perkerson, sheriff." Under the tax law adopted by the legislature of 1874, imposing an *ad valorem* tax of one-half of one per cent. upon all taxable property, a tax of thirteen thousand dollars became due from this company. This they have refused to pay, and fi fas were issued against them, so that the seventh of this month, sheriff Perkerson levied upon the cars, "Milwaukee" and "Missouri," and they will be sold upon the next sale day, unless the sheriff is prevented by injunction. The company accordingly have filed the bill, praying that he be enjoined. They take the position that the tax is illegal, that the state cannot tax movable property, such as sleeping cars, for the fact that they are passing constantly from one state to another.

Subpœnas were issued yesterday, returnable to the March rule. Judge O. A. Lochrane, who represents the complainants, has also served upon the defendants a notice that on Saturday next he would move for an order, restraining the sale. The state is represented by the attorney-general, and Messrs. Hillard & DeGraffenreid. The car company seem determined to resist the payment of this tax to the utmost.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—Miss Adelaide Phillips at DeGive's to-night. After hearing her, one would suppose that the bees, like in the case of Plato, must have come and built their hive in her mouth when I child.

—This very unpleasant weather is helping out coal dealers, and visitors to their yards find that they smile upon a man with an aspect more bewitching than an Italian sun.

—Every one likes to see boys happy, yet we should never carry things to excess, for happiness consists in moderation. The boys who congregate on the steps at the theatre, are too noisy.

—A little boy on Marietta street, yesterday afternoon, afforded some amusement, running up the sidewalk screaming, having some ten or twelve inches of bull terrier swinging to his trowsers.

—It has frequently been said that our amusement-loving citizens only had a partiality for the knights of the saw dust, or burnt cork minstrels, but 'tis very evident that when good troupes visit DeGive's Opera house, the patronage is communsurate with their merits.

—Melodious, clear and affluent its tone,
As if it swept breeze borne from some celestial zone.

That is what is said of THE CONSTITUTION piano, which can be seen at Messrs. Barth, Turner & Braumuller's.

—A brother reporter remarked yesterday that he wished the pavements would dry off, so few ladies were to be seen on the streets; in fact only those who had pretty feet. Did he ever see a southern lady whose feet would not compare favorably with those the charming Dorothea exhibited to the enraptured gaze of Don Quixote?

—A little negro, with quite a basket of clothes on his head, while going down the steps to the railroad, by the Y. M. C. A. rooms, yesterday, singing "I Wait to be an Angel," or something of the sort, fell from very nearly the top step to the bottom. He was badly frightened, and slightly bruised, but is not an angel yet.

—Lent will begin this year on the 10th of February, much earlier than it has done since 1860. This will bring the high festival of Easter this year on the 28th of March, which is within six days of the earliest period upon which it can ever possibly occur. This year there will be only five Sundays intervening between the jubilee of Epiphany and the solemn fast of Lent.

German Masquerade.

Our German friends of the Turn Verein are making active preparations for their masquerade on the 18th instant. A costumer will be here with one of the best selection of costumes every brought into the city, which may be seen and chosen from at James Hall during Sunday and up to noon on Monday next. The ball will be preceded by a dramatic spectacle on the stage, also a Flaschentanz, by some of the members of the Turn Verein. As is well known the Germans have a peculiar national tact in arranging masquerades, and there can be no doubt that this ball will be the event of the season. Tickets only $2, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. A limited a number of gallery tickets at 50 cents. Tickets can be had of Theo. Schumann, Phillips & Crew, Beermann & Kuhrt, and of the managing committee.

Notice.

Resident confederate soldiers in Atlanta, who served in the army during the late war, are requested to meet at the office of General W. S. Walker to-day (Friday) for the purpose of electing delegates to the confederate soldiers' convention, to meet in Atlanta July 20th. The meeting will be called to order at 12 o'clock, promptly.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Last night was cold and damp, but a large and fashionable house greeted Mr. Lawrence Barrett. His engagement has been a short but a very successful one. There are few actions, if any, that make as hearty a welcome to our city as Mr. Barrett. His Shylock last night was elaborate, and exhibited intelligent and earnest study. Frequently during the performance, the feelings of the audience burst forth in rounds of applause. Mr. Barrett has not only a complete command of language in its most difficult passages, but he has the intellect to grasp the thought of his author and invest it with all the power and grandeur of which it is susceptible. His voice is full and clear, and his dramatic abilities are of the finest school.

The company supporting Mr. Barrett is an excellent one.

While the "Merchant of Venice" was well and successfully rendered last night, yet we must say it would have been more satisfactory had not the play been rather hurried through.

Mr. Barrett will always receive a cordial

Usury.

Editors Constitution: It appears from the many communications published in your columns that there is some excitement in the state on the subject of re-enacting the usury laws, some in favor and some opposed. Most of the opposition seems to be bankers and money loaners who confine their arguments mostly upon theory, but touch very lightly on the practical effect the repeal of that law has upon the general interest of the people. I have taken no public interest in politics or any demonstration of the kind since the war, but feel a deep personal interest in the prosperity of Georgia, my native state, especially the city of Atlanta. It is not my intention to reply to any arguments made by those who differ with me on the subject, but confine myself to its general effect, which is the only way to offer the question.

Our forefathers set us an example which has worked well. When they gained their independence from Great Britain the people met in their several state capacities and formed for themselves a constitution and laws under it, as they in their wisdom thought best for their interest; among which they enacted the usury law, in the enforcement of which the union of the states prospered as no other people ever did. Our greatest and wisest statesmen never thought it necessary for the interest of the people to repeal this law, and all men will readily admit that no government ever prospered under the enforcement of that law more than our United States have from their first organization. As the states advanced in improvement in agriculture and commerce, some of them thought it to their interest to reduce the rate of interest. Our good old state of Georgia was one of those of that opinion. I am not prepared to believe that the people of Georgia are ready to condemn a law such our fathers made and enforced, as universe, and that the same law, if re-enacted, will not still carry us through the present ruinous farming and commercial depression. It was if I am not mistaken in the date, at the session of the legislature of 1842, that a bill was introduced to reduce the rate of interest from eight to seven per cent. I was that year honored with a seat in that body. There perhaps never was in the legislature of Georgia before or since, a more patriotic or superior statesmanship than was at that time, such men as Stephens, Toombs, Jenkins, Miller and G. W. Crawford and others. Those who advocated the reduction, took the ground that a large majority of the people were farmers, that over half the capital of the state was invested in agriculture, that the success of agriculture was necessary for the prosperity of all other legitimate industry, and that all classes of debtors, consequently the true value of money, or interest on money, was estimated to be worth just what the investment in agriculture and real estate produced to the owner. That calculation was the leading principle by which the legislature was governed. There fore the legislature reduced the legal interest of money to seven per cent. almost unanimously.

I wish to write a few words about Atlanta—of her present and future prospects.

The city is greatly in debt, taxes high, real estate and rents declining, taxes increasing as real estate declines. What is the cause of all this depression? It is the same cause now affecting the farming interest of the country. High money, which is worth here in cost, it is high money, which is worth here in our city from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. What does investment in real estate at this time in Atlanta bring, after paying taxes, insurance and repairs? Not over five per cent. You can't expect bankers, money loaners, or any others who have capital at a distance, to invest here in real state when they know they can't realize half as much as they can by loaning it out to poor farmers to run their farms, or for speculative purposes. Capitalists will not build houses, cotton factories, or enter into any other enterprise, when they can loan their money at eighteen per cent. What will become of the labouring class? What employment can they get here to live upon? Without a change soon we will see many tenements with doors closed, rents still lower, and population daily growing less. I do not wish to exaggerate in speaking of our future prosperity, but unless our moneyed men change their programme, and look to the interests of the city, I fear what I have here said will be too true. We must return to our old land marks—that old track our fathers trod in the days of their prosperity, and all these things will finally work out right. I answare that it might be said by some that a change of the law would not immediately make the desired effect on the financial condition of the country, yet it is certainly the duty of the legislature to enact such laws as they, in their judgement, think best, to accomplish that object.

Re-enacting the usury law, is a step in that direction, and if such a law is enforced, it will do more good, in my judgment, than any act that they can pass. It will finally work in favor of all legal pursuits in the state, such as farming, commerce, banking and labor. B. W. L.

[Our correspondent is certainly mistaken on one point. Not bankers, but all mercantile classes, and many farmers as well, are opposed to the re-enactment of a usury law. EDS. CONSTITUTION.]

Lecture at Concordia Hall.

Members of the legislature are respectfully invited to attend the lecture of the Hon. Simon Wolf, to-night at the Concordia hall. They will require no cards of invitation. Only present a cordial invitation, upon applying to either member of the committee, can procure them. The committee are Messrs. [illegible]

COHUTTA SPRINGS.

The Charms of a Georgia Summer Resort—Beauty and Wildness.

Editors Constitution: Having spent the last fall at Cohutta springs, your correspondent is possibly qualified, in some respects, to give a short sketch of the attractions of this beautiful summer resort.

The "Cohutta springs" are located about twenty miles east of Dalton, in Murray county, Georgia. The road from Dalton is quite good, and hacks can at any time be procured by those wishing to visit the springs.

The "springs" are located immediately at the foot of the Cohutta mountains—one side of the hotel, in fact, resting against a steep ridge.

The hotel is built upon a commanding eminence, and the approach to it, after passing through the level country occupied by the farms situated upon the lowlands of Sleet-nake creek, is through a gap between two ridges, which, diverging from the general Cohutta chain, here approach each other and suddenly find an end, after forming almost a complete V.

A small brook, issuing forth from a narrow mountain ravine behind the "springs," and passing through this gap, explains, from a geological point of view, how the unbroken ridge, which once, in the dim misty past, lay like a natural bulwark between the "springs" and the level country in front, was divided into two parts, thus leaving this gap between them through which is the approach to the hotel. The hotel fronts west, and in the summer the sun sets exactly in this gap, thus affording frequently quite a beautiful scene for a painter.

The springs now in use (there are over a hundred springs on the place) lie rather behind the hotel, a slight distance up the mountain gorge, down which flows the brook above mentioned.

Not being a professional chemist, I cannot give you the exact properties of the waters; but suffice it to say, they are chiefly iron and alum, respectively. There are also sulphur springs near; one also called the "Healing Spring," is said to have an excellent effect when used for bathing purposes by those afflicted with erysipelas and kindred diseases. Another has the unpleasant effect of vomiting the person imbibing too freely of it. I suppose our temperance friends would be delighted if all alcoholic liquors would henceforth have the same effect, thinking that their charms would thus be lost. Perhaps so; but from my observation of men and things, Messrs. Editors, I am inclined to the belief that vomiting would soon loose its terrors to many, and that several additional boards of health would be required to keep each of our cities in first-rate sanitary order, and that the manufacture of disinfectants would most wonderfully increase.

Near these springs is situated the ten pin alley, which Dr. W. A. Hooten, the affable proprietor of Cohutta springs—also celebrated, as many of your readers know, as one of the first occultists in our country—has had put up for his family and visitors.

"Rolling ten-pins" is an amusement which the ladies, especially seem to take great delight in. Some saturday afternoons, during my stay, numbers of the neighbors assembled here to join in this sport.

Along the upper side of the ridge, shooting off north of the hotel, runs a new make creek. This beautiful little stream rises at the foot of Bald Mountain, nine miles behind the hotel, and after wandering through the wild gorges between the mountains, issues forth to the open country here at the Springs. Its waters are as clear as ground glass itself, and here, near the hotel, suddenly widen out and form a lovely little pond, some hundred and forty yards long and several feet deep. On one side of this is a level tract of land, covered with native growth, while above the other looms up the precipitous ridge between it and the hotel. This high cliff, lying south of the pond, shuts off the hot rays of the sun during almost the entire day, and, consequently, as there is a small batteau upon it, this is quite a popular resort for the visitors at about noon.

I must not forget here to mention that there is also a bathing house near the hotel, into which runs mineral water from the springs.

But my knowledge of "printer's rules" now begins to warn me against proceeding farther at this time. I accordingly close with this advice to pleasure seekers: "Go to Cohutta springs if you wish true enjoyment." Every one who loves genuine hospitality; pure air; fine mineral or freestone water; wild and romantic scenery, will find them all at this charming Georgia summer resort.

If the "spirit moves me," Messrs Editors, I will possibly, at some future time, give you a few more dots about Cohutta, as for instance, the achievements of a celebrated Atlanta lawyer, the "sugar plums," the falls on Mill creek, etc.

Until then, "rest we rest."

CHILAM CAMBAL.

FROM MORMONDOM.

The Exploits of a Mrs. Bonner.

A Salt Lake Correspondent of The Constitution Tells a Strange Story.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 5, 1875.

Editors Constitution: I saw an article of your paper, purporting to be a communication from Mrs. Bonner, it was in Austin, Nevada, when she came there in the winter of 1867-68. She then claimed to have a vast amount of property that had been confiscated, and she was taking measures to recover. She immediately

COMMENCED A COURTSHIP

with E. H. Bonner, who was a very quiet, modest miner. In a short time they were married. He made quite a large amount of money in 1868-69, and as often as he got enough one to make a crushing, she would receive a letter from her lawyer that she must come immediately to San Francisco with money to prosecute her suit, sign papers, etc., and by one excuse and another beat Bonner out of a great many thousand dollars. When she had got it all, and he had worked out his claim, she applied for

A DIVORCE.

That was here in Salt Lake. She left here about eighteen months ago with a Jew for San Francisco, intending to marry him. Staid in San Francisco awhile with him, but he was too smart to be bilked by her.

She is without doubt a low, vulgar,

UNPRINCIPLED ADVENTURER.

Her ideas of morals are of the lowest kind, and no one in this country would believe her under oath. In a word, she is what the people in this country call an old blister.

I see by your article she is about to engage Mark Twain to write her life and exploits, but she will find Sam will see through her at the first sitting.

You can take the above for what you think it worth. At any rate, she will prove a dead beat, that I am sure.

Yours truly, ADAM A. WILSON.

(Mark Twain denies any knowledge of Mrs. Bonner.—EDS. CONSTITUTION.)

THE DISTRIBUTION CONCERT.

Part of the Music Programme.

The leader of the splendid Gate city band has furnished us with the following, among others, to be played by a full orchestra, at our concert, in DeGive's opera house, on the night of the 30th, on the occasion of our gift distribution:

PROGRAMME.

Selections—Il Trovatore—Verdi.
Selections—Il Norme—Bellini.
Waltz—Beautiful Blue Danube—Strauss.
Overture—Lucia di Lamermore—Donizetta.
Polka—Anvil—Strauss.
March—Constitution—Baker.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

will consist of other features, but the above alone will furnish a rare musical treat. In a few days we shall have the entire programme ready for publication.

HAMPTON.

An Indignant Letter.

HAMPTON, GA. Jan. 13, 1875.

Editors Constitution—At a meeting of the city council of Hampton to-night, with the position of a large majority of the citizens before them, asking them in the name of good order and the good of the community not to grant license to liquor dealers; they passed an order requiring the clerk to issue the license. Yet, we must say, in defense of some of them, that they stood manfully in defense of the will and rights of the citizens. We believe in free trade; yet, when the will of the people is not regarded and their rights trampled upon, tyranny usurps the place of a free government, and puts to silence the voice of the people.

VOX POPULI.

A Pleasant Party.

Last night Colonel J. L. Sweat, Clerk of the House, gave a pleasant entertainment to Pease's colts friends. The supper served up was in Pease's best style. To the honor and credit of Colonel Sweat, be it said, that he furnished no wine, and all the beverage drank was pure cold water. Among the guests we noticed Hon. A. O. Bacon, Speaker pro tem. of the House; Hon. E. D. Graham, of Dade; Hon. J. C. Clements, Hon. A. H. Gray, of Catoosa; Hon. Frank Leverett, Senator W. A. Harris, Hon. J. W. Murphy, Secretary of the Senate; C. J. Wellborn, R. J. McCamy, M. Van Estes, assistants; C. B. Hudson, assistant clerk, and E. P. Speer, H. P. Wright, Ed. Hill, T. J. Lyon and W. T. Trammell, Clerks of the House; Gen. E. L. Thomas, Judge W. F. Wright and others.

Hon. W. A. Harris toasted the Clerk of the House, to which Colonel J. L. Sweat responded in a handsome speech, thanking those who voted for him and expressing the kindest feelings for those who voted against him, and pledging himself to discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

Hon. A. O. Bacon made a speech replete with sound sentiment. He bore testimony to the worth, efficiency and fidelity of Colonel Sweat, and said that the high compliment he received by the vote of the house was due to the fact that his worth was known and appreciated.

Hon. Frank Leverett made a pointed and model speech We'll bet our bottom dollar that Frank will be one of the best working member of the house.

The speech of the evening was made by Graham, of the State of Dade. It was pithy, pungent, patriotic and powerful. He is an effective speaker, and his heart is in the right place.

M. Van Estes was peculiarly happy in his remarks, especially when detailing his experience with the Davenport sisters, and how he tied them. If there is anything that Van Estes likes better than a free lunch it is a game of poker.

Senator Harris made a speech full of pathos and patriotic fire, in that terse and manly style for which the man of worth is noted.

Judge W. F. Wright made one of his eloquent, earnest, and yet witty efforts.

Gen. E. L. Thomas and Hon. C. B. Hudson made brief and effective speeches.

All of the speakers were in the highest terms of Colonel Sweat, and a number expressed the hope that Hon. A. O. Bacon would be returned to congress from the sixth congressional district, at an early day.

Altogether, it was one of the most pleasant affairs of the season.

Legislative Dots.

Frank Leverett, of Putnam, and A. H. Gray, of Catoosa, are among the youngest members of the House.

Duggar, of Fannin, is said to be one of the best veterinary surgeons in the state.

Black, of Richmond, is a pure blonde, and Allred, of Pickens, a pure brunette.

A Little Battle can be gotten up in the House any day.

Tho' the House be without a Cook, yet it has its Pots, and its sterling Ware.

The Wynn in the House is not due to Fannin.

One of the representatives from Merryweather county will Revill in the Hall, notwithstanding the rules of the House.

Burke has a representative who understands the art of (how to) shew-make.

A BRANDY THIEF.—A juvenile darkey named James Obey was arrested yesterday by the police for stealing a bottle of cheap brandy from a darkey who had invested his last half dollar in the same. James abstracted the bottle, and when caught nothing remained of the brandy but the perfume. A warrant was taken out for James and yesterday afternoon Justice Butt committed him to jail.

ONE of the letter boxes placed inside of the Union passenger depot, for the convenience of merchants, has been moved to the outside, and placed near Ballard's saloon, on Wall street. Now, let the gentlemen's room have an entrance from Wall street, for the accommodation of parties waiting for the train, the inside door being closed.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Burke, Hancock & Co., successors to the well known J. W. Burke & Co. We congratulate the new firm to the patronage of the public. Mr. Hancock, the junior of the firm, is a live and thorough-going business man.

AT PARSE'S.—Enjoying some oysters last night, at this splendid restaurant, the reporter found himself in the neighborhood of some young men, who, in their good humor, talked some matters, that the reporter may tell to-morrow.

CLARKE, the hatter, received this week a fine lot of hats, bought especially for our law makers. Don't fail to call and get one.

THE hearts of our legislators are all right. All they have to do to make their head right is to buy a new hat from John A. Doane, 37 Whitehall street. jan12—d3t

CANDIDATES who expect to be elected tomorrow should be equal to the occasion by purchasing a fashionable tile from John A. Doane. jan12-d3t

ONE of Doane's hats will make any bill pass. jan12—d3t

DOOLY'S is the best and cheapest Yeast, or Baking Powder: Perfectly pure and wholesome; Every can full weight; saves itself in milk, eggs and shortening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, January 14, 1875.

Cotton closed firm; low middling 14 cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	50
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	17
By Central Railroad	16
By Air-Line Railroad	11
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	2
By Georgia Railroad	101
Total	195
Receipts previous	50,106
Total	50,303
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	50,405
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	27
Shipments previous	47,361
Total	47,388
Stock on hand	3,017

Freight to New York $1 10 per 100 lbs.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1875.

Money 2a3½3. Sterling firm Gold active and weak at 12a12⅜. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet; better for some.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1875.

Gold 12¾. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling $5 44.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[Special to The Constitution.]

COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at all ports to-day..... 17,019
Exports to Great Britain..... 3,722
Consolidated receipts..... 74,814
Consolidated exports..... 34,000
Stock in New York..... 159,363
Stock at all ports..... 860,145

NEW YORK, January 14.—Gold 12¾.

Old classification: spots firm; low middlings 15; middlings 15¾. New classification: spots firm; low middlings 14¾; middlings 15¼; sales to export 165; spinners 832; speculation 1,004.

Futures closed barely steady; sales 14,300 bales. January 15 3-32a15¼; February 15 3-16a15 7-32; March 15 9-16; April 15 29 32a15 15-16; May 16 1-32; June 16a16 17-32; July 16 25-32a16 13-16; August 16 31-32a17.

[Associated Press Reports.]

The Associated Press reports snow the state of the markets an hour later than the above special.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton firm; sales 3,494 bales at 15a15¼.

Net receipts 440 bales; gross 650.

Futures closed barely steady; sales 14,800 bales; January 15 3-32a15¼; February 15 3-16 a15 7 32; March 15 9-16a15 19-32; April 15 29 32a15 15-16; May 16 1-32; June 16a16 17-32; July 16 25-32a16 13-16; August 16 31-32a17.

NORFOLK, January 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾a14¾; net receipts 1,014 bales; exports coastwise 1,559; sales 45.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14; gross receipts 8; exports to Great Britain 342; coastwise 115; sales 356; spinners 206.

AUGUSTA, January 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 14; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 291 bales; sales 643.

GALVESTON, January 14—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¾; good ordinary 13¾; net receipts 1,306 bales; gross 1,332; exports coastwise 1,325; sales 1,400; stock 84,366.

WILMINGTON, January 14.—Cotton firm and nominal; middlings 14¼; net receipts 216 bales; exports coastwise 1,228; stock 3,141.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 14¾; net receipts 1,588 bales; stock 66,927.

PROVIDENCE, January 14.—Cotton stock 29,000 bales.

PORT ROYAL, January 14.—Cotton stock 1,934 bales.

BOSTON, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15¾; sales 262; stock 23,721.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Cotton firm; net receipts 160 bales; middlings 15¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Cotton firm; good demand; net receipts 10,459 bales; gross 12,060; exports to Great Britain 3,240; sales 7,500; middlings 14¾; stock 385,822.

MOBILE, January 14.—Cotton strong; net receipts 425 bales; middlings 14¾; exports coastwise 614; sales 3, 00; stock 75,250.

SAVANNAH, January 14.—Cotton quiet and very firm; middlings 14¾; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13¾; net receipts 2,009 bales; exports coastwise 1,058; sales 1,495; stock 101,735.

CHARLESTON, January 14.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14¾; net receipts 988 bales; exports coastwise 770; sales 2,002; stock 71,643.

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $4 75a5 60; good to choice $5 65a8. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; very limited demand. Corn scarcely so firm, prices generally without decided change and less export demand. Coffee about ¼c lower and unsettled; Rio 18¼18¾. Sugar steady and in better demand; Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm at 9¾10a9¾. Rosin and turpentine steady. Pork quiet at $20. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾. Whisky steady at 97½. Freights quiet and steady.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour very dull. Corn firm. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and firm. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Markets generally unchanged. Bagging 12a13; no demand. Corn in bulk 56a57; sacked 60a63. Whisky quiet at 94. Pork declining at $18 75. Bacon flat. Lard nominal at 13¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Flour in fair demand; common 4a4 25a4 50; double extra 5 25; choice 5a5 50; fancy 5 75a6; choice 6a6 25. Corn dull; mixed 82; white 87a88. Oats dull at 72a73. Pork $20 50. Dry salted meats firmer; shoulders 8; clear rib 10½; clear sides 10¾. Bacon shoulders 9¼a9½; clear rib 11¾; clear 12. Hams 14a14¼. Lard scarce and in good demand; tierces packers' 13¾; refined 14¼; keg 14. Sugar—receipts small; common 5¾a6; fair to fully fair 6¾7¼; prime to choice 7¾8¼. Molasses—receipts light; common 35; centrifugal 33a45; prime to choice prime 53a53. Whisky dull; ordinary western 95a96. Coffee steady; none in first hands of dealers; stock 6,500 bags; fair to prime 18¾19¾. Corn meal dull at $4 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Positively 3 Nights Only

Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 20th & 21st.

Farewell appearance of the undisputed and Regal Queen of

ENGLISH TRAGEDY

the World Renowned

JANAUSCHEK,

Supported by new and most brilliant

New York Star Company.

Wednesday, January 20th

MARY STUART.

Thursday, January 21st.

First time in this city of the grand Historical Tragedy entitled

"EARL OF ESSEX."

Janauschek in her unrivalled Impersonation of Queen Elizabeth.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, $1 00; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cents. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Monday morning, 18th January, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store. jan15—d3t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

MANDAY, JANUARY 18, 1875

The celebrated original and only

BERGER FAMILY.

With their Entire New Company. The Most Elegant Troupe in America. Every thing New this Season. New Artists, New Music, New Instruments, New Costumes, New Programmes. All THE LATE SONGS AND NEW MUSIC. First appearance of the greatest character vocalist of the age, Mr. JAS. W. McKEE! First appearance of the celebrated Humorist LEGRAND. Miss ANNA BERGER, Cornet Soloist. Miss ELLIT BERGER, Crystal Chimes. Mr. L. PERCEY WILLIMS, "The Musical

"I'M NOT AFRAID."

[New Orleans Times.]

The air was full of blood and flame,
When riding down to Orleans came
A trooper bold, with heart of ice,
Whose banner bore this strange device:
"I'm not afraid!"

His brow was black, his ring
Burned like the iron from his tongue,
And he sang "I'm not afraid."

"Don't!" cried the maid in wild despair;
Don't look so savage, or you'll scare
The gentle children all to death.
He only growled with bated breath,
"I'm not afraid."

"Don't try it on," an old man said,
"If brains you've left within your head."
He paused in doubt and heaved a sigh,
Put thumb to nose and winked his eye,
"I'm not afraid."

Beware the phantom white league rage,
Beware the banditti savage.
Full five feet two he upward rose,
Then said, and blew his martial nose,
"I'm not afraid."

Now roomed in the St. Charles hotel,
He each five minutes rings the bell,
And as the servant opes the door,
Growls out the dread words o'er and o'er,
"I'm not afraid."

Don Carlos and King Alfonso.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

HENDAYE, January 13.—Don Carlos is holding council war at Durango.

Alfonso's reception at the Valencia was less enthusiastic than at Barcelona.

MADRID, January 13.—A decree has been issued for the restoration to the church of all the ecclesiastical property not included in the redemption fund.

Preparations for the entry of the king into the capitol are being made on a grand scale. The decoration will be profuse and superb. Triumphal arches are being built along the route of the royal procession.

The government informs the German empire that they will give complete indemnity for the Carlist outrages on the Gustave as soon as the facts are officially received.

PARIS, January 13.—Sagasta declines the Spanish ministry.

The People's Indignation.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 14.—Both houses of the legislature after considerable filibustering, adopted resolutions condemning the federal interference in Louisiana.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 14.—The largest indoor meeting ever held to express indignation about Louisiana. Utterances of orators wildly applauded. The resolutions were emphatically denunciatory and adopted by acclamation.

Congressional.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—In the house the disabilities of Winter, Withers, and Kearney, of Texas were removed. The house went into committee on Indian appropriations.

In the senate, Morrel reported the appropriation bill for which he asked consideration next Monday, as he hoped the Louisiana question would be disposed of this week.

Don Carlos' Adherents.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, January 14.—The duke of Parini denies that he or Counts Cazada or Barl are about to abandon Don Carlos.

The assembly committee on the liquidation of the late emperor's civil list will report in favor of him, allowing his heirs $800,000 francs, the state retaining the museums at Pierrepont and Fontainbeau.

A Suicide's Insurance.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

STROUDSBURG, January 14.—Heirs of a suicide recovered on the judgment for life insurance, the company pleading that that the insured had suicided for the purpose of defrauding it.

Commercial Failure.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Dawson, Judd & Co, dry goods merchants, have suspended.

The South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BARNEGAT, January 14.—The South Carolina floated in good condition.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton steady; sales 2,576 bales; uplands 15¾; Orleans 15¾. Futures opened steady; February 15 3-16a 15 7-32; March 15 9-16a15¾; April 15 29-32a 15 15-16; May 16 7-32a16; June 16¼a16 9-16. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn quiet and firm. Pork dull; mess $20 50. Lard firm; steam 14¾. Turpentine quiet at 36½. Rosin quiet at $2 10a 2 15 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active, unsettled and low r. Money 2½. Gold 12¾. Exchange—long $4 86½; short $4 90¾. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 14, noon.—Cotton hardening; uplands 7⅞; Orleans 7⅞; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary deliverable in March or April 7⅞; do. nothing below low middlings deliverable in February or March 7 11-16; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below good ordinary deliverable in February or March 7⅞a7⅞; do. nothing below low middlings deliverable in February or March 7⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 14, 2.30 p. m.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in January or February 7⅞; do. shipped in February or March 7⅞; do. deliverable in January or February 7⅞; do. nothing below low middlings deliverable in March or April 7 13-16; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January 7 15-16. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, January 14.—Bank rate reduced to 4 per cent.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 14, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 11. Silver, buying at 94 00; selling at 96 00.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 93a90; 8s 1 01a1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s 80a83. Augusta, 8s 82. Georgia Railroad stock, 65a68; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 95a95; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 50a55. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—5c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—2a4c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpeeled 4a 7a4c; peaches unpeeled 4a 4a5; peaches peeled 10 a 12c; apples peeled 4a5c.
Butter—25a27.
Beeswax—25a27.
Rags—2a2½c.
Feathers—35a75.
Eggs—We quote at 25.
Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a1 25.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company extra 3-ply $1 45 imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 35-inch 37c; extra 2-3c; matting straw, white 22a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$3.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 47½a50; medium, 11-in old55a60; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark grs. 50 11-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely 2 fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 45a65. Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Cayuga $1 25; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50; 90 per cent., $1 00; 80 per cent., $1 00; colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $2; apple brandy from $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $2 to $10; grape brandy from $1 25 to $1 50; gin imported from $4 to $5; pure $3; pure port wine $2 50 to $3; pure sherry wine from $2 to $3; from $1 to $2 per dozen; cordials, cream, $2 50; peppermint, pines, $10, quarts, $14; Holland gin, pints, $30, quarts $38.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; limestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 3; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 35; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 60a1 80; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 15a18; copal varnish, per gal, $3 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a10; white lead, pure per lb, 11a13; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; soda powders, per doz, $1 50a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 75; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, 11.00; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 85; tanners oil, per gal, 73a81 00; kerosene oil, per gal, 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—$1 00.
Meal—$1 00.
Grits—$6 75.
Buckwheat—$10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 40a$1 50; amber $1 40a 1 60; red $1 30a1 40.
Oats—mixed 50; white 55a60; black 40.
Cow Peas—$1 25.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; timothy $1 25a1 35.
Flour—fancy $7 75; extra family $7 00a 7 75; family 6 50a6 75; extra 6a6 25; superfine $5 50.
Bacon—plain hams 14a16.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11½; long clear sides 11½; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8½; hams 12a13.
Lard—tierces 11a12; cans 12a13.
Hams—sugar cured, none.
Herring—gunny 12; domestic 2 lb. 13; 2½ lb. 14; 2¾ lb. 14; Bornpo 15a.
Roe—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6a7.
Spice—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 80.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; 2 bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; 2 bbls $6 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; 2 bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; 2 bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.
Vinegar—24a40.
Sugar—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 12½; A 12½; extra C 11¾; white extra C 11½; yellow 10½a11; New Orleans 9¼a11¼; do. prime 10a10½; fair 8½.
Coffee—Rio 22a25; LaGuira 26; Java 36a38.
Molasses—bbls, 45; tierces 42, hhds 41.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70 a75.
Soap—5¼a10¼.
Starch—6½.
Rice—bbls 8½; tierces 8½.
Soda—kegs 7a7½; assorted papers 9a9½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a5; A soda 5a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a5½; oyster 6a6½; milk 10a12; wine 10a13; Boston butter 10a13; sugar 6a7½; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a1½; hand-made sugar jumbles 12a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 15a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; plain cakes 10a12; sugar snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $3; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3 50a 4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $4 75a5; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls, 25 50a3; English pickles, pts $4 25a5, Colman's mustard per doz $3a3 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a3 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Teas—Oolong $1al 10; imperial $1a1 10; gunpowder $1a1 10.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.
Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4a4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 3½a4.
Lemons—per box $8a10.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English p lb 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 2 old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15a18; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 9a10.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 50a$7 50; painted buckets $2 75a3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $4; selves, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a4 20; matches, per gross, $2 25.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$3a3 50.
Nails—20d, 12c, 10d, $4 00. 25c per keg additional for 6and8d sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle 5 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50; potash, per case, $4 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—23.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 30a32; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7½a8; horse shoe nails 29a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 14 in. to 6 in. flat, and ¼ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3¼ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3¼a5c; less than carload 3½a5c.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25a 28, good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a75.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8½; Bedford 7½a 8; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Hamner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c.
Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.
Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.
Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 12½; Georgia plaids 12½c.
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot 7 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 10½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.
Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Butter—25a27.
Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 18½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 23½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.
Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.
Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.
Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 13½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7c.
Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 2 c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 19c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 33½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 22; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 28½; West Lake 29½c.
Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 5-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 32.
Flannels—white 22½a50; red 20a40; shaker a50.

STATE and COUNTY TAX FOR 1874.

S. R. HOYLE, TAX COLLECTOR, HAS closed his books and issued fi. fas. against all those who have failed to pay. All defaulters will find it to their advantage to call at the Sheriff's office and settle at once, as I have positive instructions from the Collector to levy and advertise at once.

C. W. WELLS,
Deputy Sheriff.
jan13-d1w-2dp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE,

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct8—d&w 4w.

JANUARY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured and that it has been cured a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. jan1—deodlm

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases weere it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable Diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation roo 1 No. 30 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19-d&wly

EDUCATIONAL.

SOUTHERN Masonic Female College

THE Spring Term of this institution opens the 13th of January and closes 23d of June, 1875.

A full corps of experienced teachers will be on hand and no pains spared to make the school equal to any in the state.

Liberal, accommodating terms, can be had with the principal, if application be made in time.

Send for catalogue and terms will be made known.

J. N. BRADSHAW, President.
dec27—deod2w

GAINESVILLE COLLEGE,

SPRING TERM begins January 11th, 1875, and closes July 23d.

Board in excellent families, $12 per month. Tuition from $2 to $5 per month. Music $5. Painting and Drawing, each $5. Incidental fee, $1 per term.

FACULTY.

GEO. C. LOONEY, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Sciences.
REV. T. P. CLEVELAND, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.
Mrs. C. D. CRAWLEY, } Assistants in
Miss S. S. CANDLER, } Languages, Mathematics and English Branches.
H. S. BRADLEY, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.
CHARLES GUTTENBERRER, Professor of Music.
Capt. SAM. K. FORSYTH, Professor of Painting and Drawing.
.....Professor Modern Languages.

We solicit young gentlemen and ladies to try our School. If they be dissatisfied after a month's trial, they may withdraw free of charge for tuition.

Applicants not admitted unless they can produce approved recommendations or give other satisfactory evidence of industrious habits and good, moral character.

For particulars, address G. C. LOONEY, or any of the above named Faculty. Gainesville, Ga. dec30—d&w1m

DECATUR Male and Female High School.

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	3 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month.

For circular address Principal.

T. A. MURRAY, A. M.,
Principal.
dec27—dtf

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, LaGrange, Ga

A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees.
jan8—dsun&wd&w2m

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE NEXT SESSION begins Wednesday, January 27th, 1875.

FACULTY—Richard T. Asbury, President, Shaler G. Hillyer, D.D., Prof. Herman Bechter, Miss Agnes McIntosh, Mrs. Mattie A. Turner, Miss Kate E. Milledge.

MATRON—Mrs. Chattie C. Morrall.

The departments of Science, Literature, Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied with competent and efficient instructors. Vocal Music and Elementary Drawing are taught free of charge.

At moderate rates the institution renews the tender of its services to those who would secure for their daughters the advantages of a substantial and accomplished education.

For further particulars apply to

R. T. ASBURY,
jan12-deodlm or S. G. HILLYER.

THE SPRING TERM OF MY PRIVATE School, at West End, will commence on the 18th instant. My place of teaching is a large and commodious room in my dwelling, comfortable in winter, and well ventilated and delightful in summer. The location is high and healthy, with extended grounds attached for physical recreation. I now have associated with me Prof. Chas. F. Gallmard, a native of France, an experienced and successful teacher of the French language. Pupils placed with me can, in addition to a thorough preparation for college, receive instruction in French, and in a manner as to acquire a thoroughly pure accent. I have wrought faithfully for upwards of five years to establish this school, and this being the 11th term, is a guaranty of its permanent success. I desire four or five more boys as boarders.

jan15-d1w MARK JOHNSTON.

COLLEGE TEMPLE.

XXIII. ANNUAL SESSION.

Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 13, '75.

TUITION same as heretofore. Board as low as possible. Faculty full—Music, Art and Literary. Liberal patronage solicited.

The patrons and friends of the Institution are most respectfully invited to attend

A RECEPTION

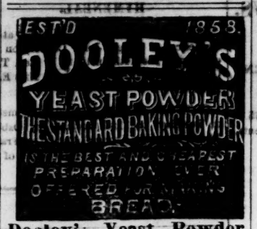
at College Temple to inspect the newly finished Halls and Recitation Rooms, on the day of the opening; from 3 to 4 o'clock, p.m.

M. F. KELLOGG, A. M.,
President and Proprietor
jan12-12t

Dancing School.

MR. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE HIS second session at Concordia Hall on Thursday, January 7, 1875. Terms and hours at Phillips & Crew's bookstore and at hall on days of tuition. jan5—d1d

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDERS.



Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

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Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

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Makes Elegant Biscuit and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, etc.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes, Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for

Dooley's Yeast Powder

and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and river, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
sep5—d&ewtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, LaGRANGE, GA. This Institution, with a corps of eight first-class teachers, opens the Spring term the last Wednesday in January. The principal of the Music Department is a graduate of Leipsic, and has no superior. The Professor of Modern Languages speaks *French and German fluently*. The Art Department is first-class. Ten premiums for excellence in music and painting have been award pupils of this college at the State Fair within the last four years. Board, with washing, lights and fuel per annum, $155. Tuition, $60. Send for catalogue. I. F. COX, President.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.

AMHERST, C. H.....VIRGINIA.

H. H. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.) Principal, and Instructor in Mathematics, Engineering and Natural Science. H. B. BROCK, (B. Lit., U. Va., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, U. Va.,) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools of the State. New term commences Feb. 1st, 1875. Charge $150 for board and tuition. Reference—Faculty of Univ. of Va. Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

TEAS—The cheapest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

The Cheapest in the South

IS THE

GEORGIA NURSERY.

W. K. NELSON, Proprietor.

Three-year old Apple Trees....$12 per 100
One-year-old Peach Trees.....$12 per 100

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Trees sent per express and collect on delivery. Address W. K. NELSON, Augusta, Ga.

500 PIANOS and ORGANS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THESE HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, and CONCERTO ORGANS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. A large DISCOUNT to TEACHERS, MINISTERS, CHURCHES, LODGES, SCHOOLS, etc.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, TO THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
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One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each,	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each,	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each,	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each,	950,000

Whole Tickets $50, Halves $25. Tenth or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Louisville, Ky.

FELT CARPETING 35 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of Plaster. FELT ROOFING & SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

COTTON PLANTATIONS FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON LIBERAL TERMS

Six of the finest Cotton Plantations, all with Dwellings, Out-houses, Screws, &c., within one to five miles of the city of Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia. They contain 750 acres, 1200 acres, 100 acres, 1250 acres, 1500 acres and 5000 acres, and must be sold by the first of January to close the estate. WHITELY & DONALSON,
Lawyers, Bainbridge, Ga.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator

has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick-headache, &c. Shun Imitations.

Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me. jan7—d&ewtf

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. WILLIS MORRIS and MRS. JOHN LIGON have removed their business from Barnesville and Indian Springs,

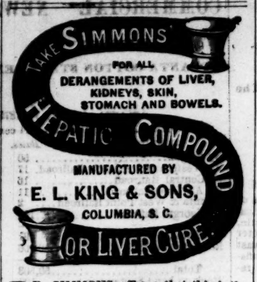
TO ATLANTA,

33½ Whitehall street, up-stairs, and with an ample stock of goods, just from market, will carry on the business of

Millinery and Dressmaking

The ladies are invited to call, and a liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited. jan7—d1w

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.



DR. SIMMONS affirms that this is the very best Liver Medicine to which his name has ever been connected; and we know from the many testimonials that we receive, there is no medicine equal to it for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills and Fever, Bilious Croup or Wind Colic, Bilious, Sick or Nervous Headache, and for all other diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver. For sale by Geo. J. Howard, J. A. Taylor, Thomas Fullum & Co., C. S. Newton and Theo. Schumann, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga. oct19—d3m

DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No. 113, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14-dtf

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